

UNION WINTER MEETING.

The Union Winter Meeting of the Maine State Pomological Society and the Maine Board of Agriculture was held in Presque Isle, Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

Business Meeting.
The opening session of the meeting was called to order by Mr. John W. True, President of the Pomological Society. The unfinished business of the annual meeting was called up, and the following Trustees were elected for the current year:

Androscoggin county—C. M. Skillings, West Andover.
Aroostook county—John W. Dudley, Mapleton.

Cumberland county—W. G. Bailey, Freeport.
Franklin county—Herman Corbett, Farmington.

Hancock county—C. G. Atkins, Bucksport.
Kennebec county—E. A. Lapham, Pittsford.

Knox county—Alonso Butler, Union.
Lincoln county—H. J. A. Simmons, Waldoboro.

Oxford county—S. M. King, South Paris.
Penobscot county—F. L. Harvey, Orono.

Piscataquis county—H. L. Leland, East Sanguville.
Sagadahoc county—A. P. Ring, Richmond.

Somerset county—James S. Hoxie, North Fairfield.
Waldo county—Fred Atwood, Winterport.

Washington county—J. F. Sprague, Clarkston.
York county—John Hanson, Saco.

The following committees were appointed by the President:
On listed fruits exhibited—A. E. Andrews, Edward Tarr, Ezra McGlauffin.

On Aroostook seedlings—Chas. S. Pope, C. H. George, J. W. Dudley.
On resolutions—B. W. McKen, W. H. Vinton, F. L. Harvey.

The business of the session being finished, the President introduced Mr. John W. Dudley of Castle Hill, who presented

The Address of Welcome.
Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Maine State Pomological Society and Maine Board of Agriculture: It is with a feeling of pleasure that we of Aroostook welcome you to our home to-day.

As it is something almost unexpected, being as we do so far from the fruit centers of the State, we could hardly expect you to come so far, but we know it is your motto to do all in your power to secure fruit culture in all parts of the State. It has been but a few years since we here in Aroostook have taken much interest in fruit raising, but we have demonstrated beyond all doubt the value of fruit culture here as a profitable business. Of course we don't expect to raise those fine varieties of apples that you do in the older parts of the State, but there are kinds that we can raise here, and we are getting some good seedlings that originated here, that stand our cold climate well. There is a large variety of them exhibited at our fair, and we hope, and we are in hopes that when you return home you may say, as one of old, "The half has never been told."

Believe that this society and the Board of Agriculture are becoming a great educator to our farmers throughout the State, and I see bright prospects ahead if they will heed the admonition given by you each year.

And now, gentlemen and gentlemen, in behalf of the citizens of Presque Isle and vicinity, and in behalf of the agricultural societies of this county, I bid you a warm welcome to our village and to our homes, hoping that you may spend this morning pleasantly, and when you return home you may say, as one of old, "The half has never been told."

Secretary Knowlton, in behalf of the Pomological Society and the visitors represented, expressed pleasure in meeting so many people, thanked the speaker for his cordial welcome, and stated the special reasons for holding the meetings in Aroostook. He said that fruit growing should not be regarded simply as a means of making money, for first of all fruit should be grown as a domestic luxury, as a means of insuring health and pleasure. He believed Aroostook would soon raise her own fruit.

Mr. Dudley assumed the chair, and President John W. True of New Gloucester read his annual address:

President True's Address.
Members of the Maine State Pomological Society, ladies and gentlemen: I am much pleased to meet the people of Presque Isle and Aroostook county, to hold our Winter Meeting in connection with the Maine Board of Agriculture, not for the purpose of educating you, then that is not our object, but to give you an interesting experience of both success and failure, for many times it is valuable knowledge to know that this or that method of handling trees or fruit, or in fact anything, was a failure.

By the programme you will see that one item called for an address by the President. It would be impossible for me to present a paper worthy of the formal title, and in place of that I will briefly review some of the transactions of our society for the past year and add a few suggestions for your consideration in regard to the future.

You will see by our Secretary's report for 1894 that, although the Legislature of 1893 increased our appropriation from \$500 to \$1,000, by an oversight some of the money failed to appear in the appropriation bill, and we did not receive the additional \$500; and further on he gives you the result of a request made to the Legislature of 1895. That additional amount has been received for the years of 1893 and '94, and our Treasurer's report shows what has been done with it. You will see that our indebtedness to the permanent fund has been reduced from \$400.27 to \$228.09 at the present time. I am very much interested to see that balance on our books, and I am glad to have our permanent fund placed and guarded that it shall never again be depleted or drawn upon to pay premiums or the running expenses of the society; and I would suggest that a committee be appointed to devise "ways and means" to bring about this much desired condition. One of the ways

that might be well for the committee to consider, is whether it would be wise to carry all annual membership fees to that account, for that purpose.

At our annual exhibition an expert judge was employed, and in the main it gave good satisfaction. A score card was used in judging collective exhibits, with a scale of points prepared with much care by the secretary after consulting the best authority obtainable, and published in a pamphlet presented to the exhibitors and others who called for it. This principle of judging I am convinced is right, but the ratings of the different varieties and the manner of applying the scale should be made and subject to very careful study, so that in its application every exhibitor can see and be thoroughly convinced that he has received justice.

Another subject I would like to call to the attention of the members of this Society, (for it is not a subject of full discussion of a subject will secure results that individual effort can hardly accomplish) and that is the immense amount of money and effort that is being spent in the State in the fruit business, and the northern part of the State, and the same may be said in the opposite direction in regard to the southern part. As an illustration, we will take the Wealthy apple, which is no doubt, but that it is a very desirable apple for this section of the State, being a very hardy tree and a winter apple, but in the southern part of the State I maintain that it is not a profitable variety, and the fruit is not so good as the fall apple. That variety alone has cost the farmers many thousands of dollars to test its qualifications and find them wanting. True, they can be retopped, but that takes time, and much money, and the fruit is not so good as the fall apple. And what is true of the Wealthy will apply to other varieties almost without number. Would it not be practical for our Experiment Station, which is maintained by appropriations by the General Government for the benefit of our whole State, to establish two or three experimental plantations in different parts of the State, at a very moderate outlay, to do just this kind of testing, and then report to the farmers, and climatic conditions for success or failure, thereby saving to our farmers and fruit growers many thousands of dollars? This will cover not only apples but the many varieties of small fruits that are being extensively introduced and cultivated throughout our State. And as results were obtained, a list of the varieties tested could be published giving the standing of each variety and the location to which it was adapted, and then the persistent "tree agent" could be met with this list, and if it was not there refer him to your local Experiment Station to have his tree or plant tested, and the time would be saved to the farmer, and make him a sale of such stock compared to what he is being sold to-day.

We hear many inquiries as to what varieties of fruit shall be set; that is all right, for it makes a vast difference whether the orchard is set with the best or worthless varieties. I say worthless, for it is a fact that some of the varieties sold by the tree agent, with his little book full of fancy, high-colored plates, are absolutely worthless, and in certain sections at least, and an absolute calamity to the fruit grower who takes them and sets them out.

It would be more to the advantage of our State and an object for which this society should put forth more energy, to stimulate the desire and cause more inquiry to be made as to how we shall take better care of what trees we have already set. As it travels through our State, that portion, think you, have fairly good treatment, to say nothing of the best treatment that would be profitable to the owner? I will hazard the estimate not one in ten receives such care and attention. Many trees are planted out, a small proportion of them receive care for a time, and in a few years are left to care for themselves; and it is surprising to see the results that have been attained in this state even with this kind of treatment, showing that the soil and climate of our good old State of Maine are peculiarly suited to the raising of apples of the finest quality. I verily believe that every apple tree in our State should receive proper treatment, and in ten years, the apple crop would come very near, if not quite, at the top as one of the productions of our farms. And the attainment of this condition is a worthy object for which to set on foot tax-payers, and in this way show the tax-payers of the State that we are worthy of all the help that we have received at their hands.

As a contrast to the general condition of our orchards, one was visited the past season which is owned by one of our members and one who has taken a deep interest in our Society. I think I may say that it is a model fruit farm, considering as it is some 1500 trees of all kinds of small fruits and many varieties of each kind, and every tree and each plant showed by its appearance that it had received the best of care and attention in every respect. The result of the fruiting of these trees was no lack; in pruning, care had been given each tree as it required from the time it was set, showing that it is seldom necessary to remove a tree from a grower's orchard, the following was of the proper kind of green; no borers found a safe abiding place in their trunks; no worms' nests disfigured their branches; the ground was kept very clean and smooth; the small fruits and vegetables (for they were in connection) were entirely destitute of weeds; the hedge rows of raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries, being in perfect order, all trimmed and cared for, and the permanent fund was placed and guarded that it shall never again be depleted or drawn upon to pay premiums or the running expenses of the society; and I would suggest that a committee be appointed to devise "ways and means" to bring about this much desired condition. One of the ways

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giving promise of an immense yield, showing that care and cultivation would surely bring their reward. And the thought came that if all our fruit trees could be as well cared for as they were in this orchard, what an advanced position our State would take in the list as a producer of fine fruit. There is one obstacle with which our fruit growers are now contending, and that is the Apple Maggot, *Trypetia pomonella*, with very little success, and we are hoping that some of our members or our State Experiment Station will soon give us relief from this terrible pest in some practical and efficient treatment, for as it now stands some of our choicest varieties are entirely worthless.

In concluding these few remarks I would say that many more points could well be mentioned as proper subjects for this society to deal with, some of which will be brought forward by the speakers presented at this meeting, and we hope that all present will feel at liberty to ask questions in regard to the subjects presented and enter into the discussions that are to follow; as in this way, many times, we believe that as much thorough, practical information is obtained as we receive from the original paper.

It has been the object of both the Board of Agriculture and the Pomological Society to point out the natural resources of the State. Some years since a Massachusetts cranberry grower addressed the annual meeting upon the subject, "Raising Cranberries," and the subject, "Fruit Culture," of the State College, was invited to speak upon "Our Native Cranberries."

Our Native Cranberries.
The term cranberry is derived from the word crane, on account of the fancied resemblance of the slender stalks to the long neck and legs of a crane, being early fall apple. That variety alone has cost the farmers many thousands of dollars to test its qualifications and find them wanting. True, they can be retopped, but that takes time, and much money, and the fruit is not so good as the fall apple. And what is true of the Wealthy will apply to other varieties almost without number. Would it not be practical for our Experiment Station, which is maintained by appropriations by the General Government for the benefit of our whole State, to establish two or three experimental plantations in different parts of the State, at a very moderate outlay, to do just this kind of testing, and then report to the farmers, and climatic conditions for success or failure, thereby saving to our farmers and fruit growers many thousands of dollars? This will cover not only apples but the many varieties of small fruits that are being extensively introduced and cultivated throughout our State. And as results were obtained, a list of the varieties tested could be published giving the standing of each variety and the location to which it was adapted, and then the persistent "tree agent" could be met with this list, and if it was not there refer him to your local Experiment Station to have his tree or plant tested, and the time would be saved to the farmer, and make him a sale of such stock compared to what he is being sold to-day.

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Another subject I would like to call to the attention of the members of this Society, (for it is not a subject of full discussion of a subject will secure results that individual effort can hardly accomplish) and that is the immense amount of money and effort that is being spent in the State in the fruit business, and the northern part of the State, and the same may be said in the opposite direction in regard to the southern part. As an illustration, we will take the Wealthy apple, which is no doubt, but that it is a very desirable apple for this section of the State, being a very hardy tree and a winter apple, but in the southern part of the State I maintain that it is not a profitable variety, and the fruit is not so good as the fall apple. That variety alone has cost the farmers many thousands of dollars to test its qualifications and find them wanting. True, they can be retopped, but that takes time, and much money, and the fruit is not so good as the fall apple. And what is true of the Wealthy will apply to other varieties almost without number. Would it not be practical for our Experiment Station, which is maintained by appropriations by the General Government for the benefit of our whole State, to establish two or three experimental plantations in different parts of the State, at a very moderate outlay, to do just this kind of testing, and then report to the farmers, and climatic conditions for success or failure, thereby saving to our farmers and fruit growers many thousands of dollars? This will cover not only apples but the many varieties of small fruits that are being extensively introduced and cultivated throughout our State. And as results were obtained, a list of the varieties tested could be published giving the standing of each variety and the location to which it was adapted, and then the persistent "tree agent" could be met with this list, and if it was not there refer him to your local Experiment Station to have his tree or plant tested, and the time would be saved to the farmer, and make him a sale of such stock compared to what he is being sold to-day.

We hear many inquiries as to what varieties of fruit shall be set; that is all right, for it makes a vast difference whether the orchard is set with the best or worthless varieties. I say worthless, for it is a fact that some of the varieties sold by the tree agent, with his little book full of fancy, high-colored plates, are absolutely worthless, and in certain sections at least, and an absolute calamity to the fruit grower who takes them and sets them out.

It would be more to the advantage of our State and an object for which this society should put forth more energy, to stimulate the desire and cause more inquiry to be made as to how we shall take better care of what trees we have already set. As it travels through our State, that portion, think you, have fairly good treatment, to say nothing of the best treatment that would be profitable to the owner? I will hazard the estimate not one in ten receives such care and attention. Many trees are planted out, a small proportion of them receive care for a time, and in a few years are left to care for themselves; and it is surprising to see the results that have been attained in this state even with this kind of treatment, showing that the soil and climate of our good old State of Maine are peculiarly suited to the raising of apples of the finest quality. I verily believe that every apple tree in our State should receive proper treatment, and in ten years, the apple crop would come very near, if not quite, at the top as one of the productions of our farms. And the attainment of this condition is a worthy object for which to set on foot tax-payers, and in this way show the tax-payers of the State that we are worthy of all the help that we have received at their hands.

As a contrast to the general condition of our orchards, one was visited the past season which is owned by one of our members and one who has taken a deep interest in our Society. I think I may say that it is a model fruit farm, considering as it is some 1500 trees of all kinds of small fruits and many varieties of each kind, and every tree and each plant showed by its appearance that it had received the best of care and attention in every respect. The result of the fruiting of these trees was no lack; in pruning, care had been given each tree as it required from the time it was set, showing that it is seldom necessary to remove a tree from a grower's orchard, the following was of the proper kind of green; no borers found a safe abiding place in their trunks; no worms' nests disfigured their branches; the ground was kept very clean and smooth; the small fruits and vegetables (for they were in connection) were entirely destitute of weeds; the hedge rows of raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries, being in perfect order, all trimmed and cared for, and the permanent fund was placed and guarded that it shall never again be depleted or drawn upon to pay premiums or the running expenses of the society; and I would suggest that a committee be appointed to devise "ways and means" to bring about this much desired condition. One of the ways

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IVORY SOAP

IT FLOATS

At all grocery stores two sizes of Ivory soap are sold; one that costs five cents a cake, and a larger size. The larger cake is the more convenient and economical for laundry and general household use. If your Grocer is out of it, insist on his getting it for you.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CANT.

Woman's Department.

A PRACTICAL TALK.

I often wonder what our ancestors would say to see the abandoned farms that their efforts helped put into a state of cultivation. The foreign element made over into American citizens, and the rights and privileges of the present generation trampled in the dust, it is generation to send the sluggish blood coursing through the veins with greater velocity. There was a time when the discouraged farmer and toil worn wife were the pictures of blank despair. The Grange is a powerful organization, for it brings the people together, not merely for a good time, but for the purpose of bringing prosperity to the farms. Of course people become discouraged at times, but we know, if we make good use of our opportunities, that "God will take our small resources, and will multiply them beyond our dreams." Application may be made of this in all kinds of business.

Sometimes in these common lives of ours there is a sameness, and we fail to extract the beauties and treasures that the earth is capable of affording us. At the Maine State Fair the field and garden were represented as a mine of hidden wealth. Who would believe that from the earth's repository vegetables of every shade could be so arranged as to give an artistic and pleasing effect. It surely was an illustrated lecture on farming. Flora, Pomona and Ceres, each with their fruit, flowers and grain, formed a picture of youthful beauty that an artist could portray upon canvas, for the changing expressions of their countenance was too sweet to last.

Sitting there watching the procession pass along, I wondered why the Father had spread so much brightness and beauty around us. There were the ever varying shades in the flowers and leaves, the sky's blue arch overhead, and the golden sunshine lent a glory to it all.

The picture in real life that pleased the mass the most was the cradle and play. This elicited cheer after cheer that was almost deafening. It was a happy suggestion that there was a preparation for a harvest time beyond. Old gentlemen were enthusiastic, and while their eyes glistened like youth, "Ah! this is a grand day for the young." One pleasing feature of the fair was a little boy seated upon a tiny carriage containing a huge cabbage and other vegetables, and drawn by a diminutive donkey. The lad was as graceful in removing his large palm leaf hat as those of mature years.

In passing through the various halls there were many things revealed that even those with an earthly bent to their mind could not fail to comprehend. Chastelers with a stentorian voice came in for a share of attention, otherwise the poultry building would have been forgotten. They were indeed a happy family, and their song was like a melody.

The sun began to sink lower and lower, and the twilight to deepen, ere thoughts entered the mind of returning home. As the passengers were awaiting the approach of a train, a potato bug restlessly crawled up and down the platform as if in great agitation, but he was regarded as an enemy instead of a friend, and was passed by on the other side.

There were various conjectures in regard to how it came there, some intimating that it accompanied the farmers. In taking up my pen it was not with the expectation of interesting you, but for the purpose of letting my light shine—not an electric light, or a gas light, but a poor little candle light. God bless the lights in this Grange hidden under a bushel; may they be trimmed and burning.

F. M. HOWARD.

RETROSPECT.

With youth no period is looked forward to with so much impatience as the hour that shall end our minority. In after years none is looked back upon with so much regret. Freedom to a young man appears as the brightest star in the firmament of his existence, and is never lost sight of until the goal, for which he has so long striven, is reached.

The girl, standing at the threshold of womanhood, looks forward with glad anticipation to the time she may leave her father's house to command a home of her own, or enter upon some favorite vocation.

When the mind and spirits are young, the selection of man and womanhood is affected with a brightness from the future which nothing can dim, but its own cold reality. The busy world is stretched out before us. We see the merchant accumulating riches; the scholar acquiring knowledge; the statesman entering his brow with laurels; the woman of the world winning a position in society; and years to struggle with them for supremacy. But we gaze not long, for the season of youth soon passes and we find ourselves in the midst of that great theater, upon which we have gazed so long with interest.

Our anticipations have not been realized. The merchant's wealth has faded his brow. The scholar's knowledge has been purchased at the price of his health in many instances. The honors of the statesman are faded, with all her cares and responsibility, would gladly lay aside all honors to be again a carefree girl in her father's house. Disappointment dampens our hopes, and misfortune seems often to follow close in our tracks.

How often amid the cares and troubles of life do we look back to that sunny step, the season of youth, and wish, how vainly, to recall it. We do not believe that any human mortal is exempt at times from this feeling. But now as we stand at the opening of a new year, with all the successes and failures of the old year behind us, let us go forward with good resolutions for the future, profit from our failures in the past, bring ourselves as near as possible to the goal of perfect man and womanhood, by living upright, honest, straightforward lives. Strive to win for ourselves the satisfaction, when life ends with us, that the little corner of the world which we have inhabited, is a little better for our having been in it.

Richmond. Mrs. S. B. HATHORNE.

MRS. ALICE ALEXANDER REED.

Nearly a year ago—it was on the fifth day of February, 1895—there passed into the eternal world, from long and faithful service upon earth, one most worthy of honorable mention and grateful and enduring memory.

Mrs. Alice Alexander Reed was born in North Harpswell, Me., more than ninety years ago. Her native home was a snug farm house on a hill overlooking Casco Bay, where still it stands. Miss Alexander married early in life Mr. John Reed, and removed with him to Clinton, now Benton. In the house on the high bank of the Sebasticook River, which Mr. Reed built, she spent all the remainder of her useful life. A member of the church of Clinton, she was a warm and faithful friend thereof, and to its ministers. She found it hard to believe that a minister could do wrong; and whoever might be hard and uncharitable towards one, she never was. In her later years she seemed to feel like a mother to the ministers who came to fill the pulpit of the church in Benton.

Never was there a better neighbor or a truer friend than was Mrs. John Reed. Many and severe trials fell to her share, but from her no evil ever knew of them. Always smiling, of good cheer, and abundant in hospitality, she met whoever came to her house with a cordial welcome which endeared her to all genuine hearts. To all who were in trouble her sympathy flowed freely, and whatever help or comfort was in her power to give, she gave. During her last years her mind wandered, but all she said was gentle and kind. One who slept a night with her lay listening to her in early dawn, while the birds were singing, and her beautiful words will remain in memory: "Ah! there you are, sweet birds, praising your Maker again. How I love to hear you! All is beautiful and good now; you have the world all to yourselves. Why will not human beings wake to praise the Lord?" And on and on, in this sweet strain, murmured the dear inhabitant of Beulah land.

A happy place this world would be were it people all like Mrs. Alice Reed. She left four children, many grandchildren, and two brothers to lament her loss, to rejoice in her noble character, and to her admirable life, and to follow her beneficent and blameless example. To her belongs the blessing word by those who die in the Lord. Her long life's toil is over; she has entered into rest. Her memory is blessed.

ATTENTIVE TO CATS.

Two Paris Women Who Daily Feed Scores of Them.

A lady who lives near the Jardin des Plantes, or old Parisian zoo, is a providence to the stray cats of her neighborhood. She feeds daily a hundred and thirty cats, the prefecture of police and the police of the city are in the habit of regularly feeding. When anything prevents their benefactress coming in the nick of time they go out to meet her, and follow her to the court at the west side of the palace. A number of police women witness her arrival, and help her to enter his door, and she returned. She got a divorce from Gifford, and then surprised her friends by marrying "Bug" Holliday, the baseball player. She is known in all the mining camps of southern California.

A NEW WOMAN'S NEW FAD.

Katie Spends Her Wages Taking Her Sick Cats Out Riding.

Another lady attends to the cats in Chicago who, in addition to looking after the financial interests of his depositors, has to give care occasionally to their tales of domestic woe. One of his customers is a fore-handed, thrifty Irish woman, who comes over to the bank every Monday morning to put away the earnings of her children, most of whom are earning fair wages. This week, however, she came with a small woman, and the banker, thinking one of the children might be out of work, spoke about the falling off. "Twill be no bigger till the snow's gone," said the woman. "Till the snow's gone?" echoed the banker, curiously; "what's the snow got to do with it?"

"My girl, Katie, she do get nine dollars a week," said the woman, "and it takin' a little bandy-legged, red-headed dudu out sleigh-ridin', an' he's a little cratur I could wring the neck of with a twist."

BOUGHT A HUSBAND.

Sarah Harrisberger Purchased a Former Lover from Mrs. Foster.

Sarah Harrisberger, of Cleveland, O., completed a deal here the other day whereby Mrs. Jennie Foster, of 179 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, sells her husband, John Foster, for \$100 in cash, a pair of diamond earrings and a diamond pin, to the Harrisberger woman. Papers were drawn up in a prominent attorney's office and everything made secure. Foster and the Harrisberger woman were lovers years ago. All parties are satisfied.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

THE STANFORD JEWELS.

To Be Sold to the Highest Bidder This Winter.

Among Them Are Some Famous Gems, Including Stones Owned by Queen Isabella of Spain—Value of Lot Is \$2,000,000.

Society people of New York and the jewelers who supply their diamonds are interested considerably in the prospective sale at auction of the jewels in the possession of Mrs. Leland Stanford, of California. Some authorities aver that the jewels are valued at not less than \$2,000,000, and among them are some famous gems, for which high prices will be paid. It was said a day or two ago that a firm of jewelers were preparing a catalogue of Mrs. Stanford's jewels.

The local jewelers, who have heard that this sale will take place, do not like the prospect of diamonds worth \$2,000,000 being placed upon the market at once, especially those so well known as the diamonds in Mrs. Stanford's possession.

A reporter saw several jewelers the other day, and they confirmed the report that the jewels were to be put upon the market. Said one downtown dealer: "It has been rumored for some time that a private lot of jewels was to be sold at auction some time this winter. Of course, we do not like it, because the society people will flock to the sale and pay large prices for these jewels, just because they belonged to the widow of Senator Stanford."

Among the Stanford diamonds are the gems once owned by Queen Isabella of Spain, which were sold a few years ago in Paris.

It is not known when the diamonds will be sold. It was thought by some jewelers that after all sales would be made privately, because better prices might then be obtained than if they were sold at auction.

IRONED HER FRONT STEPS.

Novel Method Adopted by a Woman to Remove Treacherous Ice.

The rain, sleet and snow that fell successively and then froze left a slippery surface to the sidewalks and steps of the dwelling houses. Shovels, hatchets, ashes, salt, hot water, and brooms were brought into requisition, but it remained for a North Side Chicago woman to introduce a novel plan for the removal of the ice from her porch.

On Center street, just west of Mohawk street, a woman stood looking from her window at the glassy surface of her front steps, wondering how she could best remove the ice before the coming of darkness. Jack Frost had anticipated her and rendered her usual weapon, the broom, a useless commodity. Suddenly a happy thought flashed upon her and she immediately repaired to the kitchen, and choosing her roughest flat irons, she placed them on the stove. A few moments later passers-by were attracted by the strange actions of this woman bending over the steps leading to her modest dwelling; closer investigation revealed to them that this ingenious woman was ironing her steps. The scheme worked well, and the ice was quickly reduced to water.

MARY THURMAN FINDS GOLD.

Daughter of the "Old Roman" of Ohio Makes a Rich Strike.

News comes from the Colorado desert mining camp of Piecho, near Tuma, that Mary Thurman, daughter of Judge Thurman, has made the rich strike known in years of the desert mining camps for years. She was prospecting in the hills and found a vein that promises to make her a fortune. Mary Thurman was once the belle of Washington, and there she married Lieut. Cowles, now United States naval attaché in London, who recently wedded Miss Roosevelt, sister of the secretary of the United States embassy. Cowles and she disagreed, and he permitted her to get a divorce. Then she came west to San Diego and lived at Tia Juana, on the Mexican line. There she met and married Thomas Gifford, a dashing adventurer, who proved to have a wife and two little children. Then she went home to see her mother before the old woman died, but Judge Thurman refused to permit her to enter his door, and she returned. She got a divorce from Gifford, and then surprised her friends by marrying "Bug" Holliday, the baseball player. She is known in all the mining camps of southern California.

LIQUID AIR.

The Construction of a German Chemist's Plant for Its Manufacture.

The rapidity with which scientific discoveries nowadays receive industrial application is illustrated in the construction by Herr Linde, a German chemist, of a plant for the manufacture of liquid air. As a refrigerator liquid air is in demand, being the most powerful of refrigerants. A further use of Herr Linde's plant is the economical production of oxygen, concentration of oxygen, since in the process of cooling and condensation the air in his apparatus steadily becomes richer in oxygen until the gas becomes 90 per cent. of the product. At this strength oxygen gas is sufficiently good for certain practical purposes and commands purchasers. The cost of the gas thus prepared is much less than that of oxygen obtained by any other method.

THE LINDE APPARATUS.

The Linde apparatus embraces a powerful engine to compress air. The compressed air is cooled by ordinary means—cold water, for example. It is then passed into a spiral pipe over 100 yards long, which pipe is inclosed in a second spiral pipe. By letting a little of the compressed air in the inner pipe escape into the space between the two pipes a low temperature is obtained, and the tube and its contents are further chilled. Each successive portion of the compressed air in the inner pipe reaches the point of escape into the outer pipe, cooler than the portions that have preceded it, and it reaches a lower temperature on expansion. The effect is cumulative, and at length the air flowing in the inner tube is cooled to the point of liquefaction after which a continuous stream of liquid air is merely a question of engine power.—Baltimore Sun.

Bismarck Tower.

where the chancellor studied and fought most of his 31 duels, is fast approaching completion. Germans from all over the world are aiding in its erection. A few days ago two granite blocks arrived at Göttingen from this country, one of them being from New York and the other from San Francisco.

Paper Patents.

Over 400 patents have been taken out in England for the manufacture of paper, and more than 500 in this country.

As Old Organization.

The Hasty Pudding club, of Harvard, is a century old.

—Mace is the covering of the nutmeg seed. After the fruit has been removed, the mace dries around the seed and is subsequently taken off.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

Merchant (on discovering a man in his cellar)—Who are you? Stranger—The gas man. I have come to see by your meter how much gas you have used during the last month. Merchant—Good gracious! I was hoping you were only a burglar!

Hood's Sarsaparilla, taken at this season, will make you feel strong and vigorous, and keep you from sickness later on.

A Methodist paper says that three brothers who were preachers made a visit to their mother. One of them said: "Do you not think, mother, that you ruled with too rigid a rod in our boyhood? It would have been better, I think, had you used gentler methods." The old lady rose to her full height and replied: "Well, William, when you have raised up three as good preachers as I have, you can talk."

W. H. Pattee, salesman for Eschbrook & Eaton, Washington St., Boston, writes: "It gives me real pleasure to say that Adamson's Botanic Balm cured me of a severe cold, to which I have been subject, especially during the winter months, and I have in many instances recommended it to my friends, and they have all been benefited by its use. I think it has no equal as a cough medicine."

"I am using Adamson's Botanic Balm for a cough of long standing, with satisfactory results."

Mrs. E. K. Browns, West Pembroke, Mass.

His Mother—You see, your grandpa is very sick. Say something to him.

The Son—Grandpa, would you like to have soldiers at your funeral?

If the Baby is cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mac's Whooping Cough Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, keeps the system cool, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Reliable Indication—"Does the old fellow have money?"

"I rather think so."

"Makes a show, does he?"

"Oh, no—by his daughter, who is thirty-five years old and awfully ugly, was married last week."

Physician—You lie awake in bed three or four hours every night? That is bad. I shall have to treat you for chronic insomnia.

Caller (whose salary is \$14 a week)—Er—no, doctor; I don't think it's as bad as that. I simply can't sleep.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Since the year 1804 about 250,000,000 Bibles have been printed and circulated.

The people of Sicily are rejoicing over the death of the notorious brigand, Spina, who has made life in the neighborhood of Aderno uncertain and spread fear throughout the land. He was found murdered a few weeks ago by policemen, with a bullet hole in the back of his head. He was well armed and had considerable money about him. A reward of 3,000 lire, about \$600, had been offered for his capture.

She Didn't Take With the Gentlemen.

She was refined, intelligent, and not bad looking, but somehow she never seemed to take with the gentlemen. They didn't like her listless ways; they said she hadn't any "snap" about her. Poor girl! she was suffering with functional irregularities, and it was actually impossible for her to take much interest in anything. But a change came. One day she heard of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. She procured a bottle, and she had not taken half its contents when she felt like another woman. Now she is in the enjoyment of perfect health, and has suitors by the score. No woman need suffer from functional irregularities and weaknesses. The "Favorite Prescription" is a safe and certain cure for all such troubles to which women are peculiarly subject.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation, biliousness, indigestion and headache. One a dose.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A GERMAN CHEMIST'S PLANT FOR ITS MANUFACTURE.

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Young Folks' Column.

SICKNESS IN THE NURSERY.

One day it rained—oh, how it did rain!—and the clouds were as black indoors as out.

"Keep the sunshine in your faces, dearies," laughed Aunt Kate. "I'll tell you. Fetch your dollies—every one. Rob shall be the doctor, and you can play that your children are sick. I'll fill some vials with sweetened water, and you may have my pretty bonbon basket for a trunk, Dr. Rob."

Dr. Rob gravely took his hat, his basket of vials, and went into the hall, only to knock at the door a second after.

"Here's the doctor, and I'm glad," cried Mrs. Nellie, hushing her youngest darling.

"Yes, I'm thankful," exclaimed Mrs. Jennie, "this child would have died in another minute."

"What's the matter with your children?" asked Dr. Rob.

"That's what we want you to tell us," said Mrs. Nellie, tartly.

"Yes, what did you send for a doctor for, if we knew?" added Mrs. Jennie.

"Ahem." Dr. Rob felt for the largest doll's pulse. "Did they ever have the small pox?"

"No."

"Chicken pox?"

"No."

"Scarlet fever?"

"No."

"Mumps? Measles?"

"No."

"Well, they've got the yellow fever."

"Mercy on us! Do dolls die of that?"

Do something for 'em quick. I'd like some peonies for the dollies, if it's good and strong. How much is it? And how much is your bill for coming?"

"Depends on how much you use of it, and how long I have to stay here."

"That's a very sick child, ma'am, but I'll cure her."

"Do you think she will live?"

"I guess so. I'm most sure she will."

"This poor child must have some medicine too. What do you do for a baby day old that's got the fever?"

Put her to bed, with a sweat, or let her snuff that mononit."

"Both; give her half a bottle, and if she isn't better, give her the rest in ten minutes."

"Must this child have some too? She's sick with fever, 'bout the same's that one. Oh, mercy, Mister! How much is your bill?"

"If I hope we'll get through with the doctor sometimes, paying all my money for medicine. Hi, hi, that one was weak, be careful of it, mister. There, you've tipped that bottle over, and I'll not pay for it."

"I guess your children can't get well anyhow, ma'am, so it's no use to give 'em medicine, it's just wasting it."

"Mercy on us. Doctor! ever anyway. We must pour it down 'em, even if they do die, poor things. How much is this stuff?"

"It isn't for sale."

"It must be, or you wouldn't have it."

"You don't want it, it's for whooping cough."

"Then I want it, this child is whooping. How much is it?"

"All the money you've got."

"No, you can't have it. I've got—why I've got to school to money."

"It's awful sweet."

"I saw the young folks' column and thought I would join it."

Yours truly, EMMA R. BRAGG, Skowhegan.

GIVING CREDIT.

"The customs surrounding the giving of credit differ widely in different countries. In Italy credit is given only on unobscured security. In Cuba five months after delivery. In the Berber settlements are annual. In Austria it is impossible to do business without giving a year's credit. In England settlement is counted upon every three months; in Spain four-fifths of the business is done on a cash basis; Turkish and Russian credit averages 12 months; in China credit is unknown, and 30 days is the rule in Canada."

THEATER'S PLEASURE GALLERY.

Divers in the Lake of Nemi, near Albano, have found at the bottom of the lake, 80 feet from the shore, the pleasure gallery in which Emperor Tiberius held his orgies. It still seems to be decorated with brocades and mosaics. They have brought up bronze heads, a wolf and lion, targets with inscriptions and rings for the docks. Cardinal Colonna tried without success to recover the gallery in the 15th century, and another attempt was made at the beginning of this century, when some large bronze nails were brought up.

Blazey Koszewsky's Fortitude.

While flipping on a freight train at South Bend, Ind., Blazey Koszewsky missed his hold and fell in such a manner that his right arm was severed close to the shoulder. Blazey is only six years old, but never has many much older. Instead of fainting he ran home, moving the stump at his boy companions and shouting that he had his arm cut off. His cousin went back and picked up the arm while Blazey was in the hands of the doctors.

Pocket Stoves.

Pocket stoves for policemen are the latest. They weigh only a few ounces, and the firm that builds them says that they will make the force comfortable in winter weather.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We have the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and capable of carrying out any obligation made by him.

W. & T. WALKER, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

W. & T. WALKER, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Dear Boys and Girls:

I thought I would write for the Maine Farmer. I have never written before. I live on a farm. My papa takes the Maine Farmer. I like to read the young folks' column very much. The Rumford Falls and Bangley Lake Railroad goes by our house. I can knit, sew, spin, wash dishes, cook, sweep, make beds and iron. Come boys and girls, keep the column filled.

Items of Maine Feb

The number of deaths in Searsport 1895 was thirty-three; births, two marriages, twenty.

Patents have been granted to Chas. of Uxbridge, on a wire solder of chrys. and Serenus D. Rodick of Harbor on a car fender.

Hon. Oscar D. Ballou of North Auburn one of the leading men of the place, was Sunday, after a brief illness of pneumonia. He was 66 years of age.

Wm Kneeland was hurt in the work of guying the masts for Fred Robinson of Waukegan, Ill., and died from the injuries.

O. K. Yates, a widely known physician of West Paris, fell between two passenger cars, Thursday, and was pinned in as the car wheels began crushing his clothes.

Ashland celebrated the incoming of the first passenger train over her railroad in a style befitting the great event. The initial train arrived at 7 A. M., and was received by a people with great enthusiasm.

The new Masonic and Odd Fellows hall with the Towle and the Town star on the front, is about to be completed, and will accommodate any town. The hall has a floor 55 by 55 ft. and stage 22 by 20 feet deep. It makes a fine room.

William Stowell, a gate tender at Portland & Rochester, crossing at the Portland wharf, cut his throat with a razor and was found in the gate house early afternoon, by school children. He was 65 years old and had grown children. The cause was dependent on him.

Fourteen hundred pounds of ap gum was being given the people of Boston by Deering, out for some time ago; that being the amount that professional gatherers carried from the coast to Boston. The gum was transported from Boston to Boston.

Schooner Brunette, of Seaport, Ct., which, from Portland bound eastward, was in bulk, went ashore on East street.

land, near Rockland, and is a total loss. The clothing and cargo were owned by the late John Jackson of Searsport. The clothing was insured.

Rev. Daniel L. Fisher of Charlottetown, an energetic and useful citizen, preaches, teaches in a Sunday school, has charge of the fire engine, farms and runs a saw mill, and though the labor which he performs is sufficient for several common men, yet judging by his appearance, he is not much over 20, and his face is somewhat overtaxed in the least.

General Hyde of the Bath Iron Works yielded a \$4,000 penalty to the government, when Secretary Herbert ordered the ship to be sold. The government has since waived a claim for the damage caused by delay in construction because the government did not have armor ready. About \$180,000 is due the boat, of which \$100,000 will be paid at once and the remainder in the future.

The suit of the heirs of the late J. M. Smith Trust of Richmond, vs. the Maryland Central Railroad, has been on trial in the superior court of Boston for two weeks. The case was heard by Judge W. L. Rugg, and was interrupted by a fire which broke out and disrupted on Thursday by the judge then taking the case out of court. True while carrying the company's track in Richmond in 1887, the plaintiff's car was struck by a freight train, and the plaintiff was severely injured and died in the hospital following September. The damages claimed by the heirs was \$5,000.

James Bourke, aged 25 years, a citizen of Limestone, committed suicide a few days ago by taking poison. He had been some time being very inattentive to his work, and had been seen by a young lady living on Madawaska street, and the finally rejected his suit. On coming home he grew despondent, and on coming to his room he took a fatal dose of arsenic. He was married, and had a half of a family, his wife and several children. He lived several hours after the mixture, but was soon seized with convulsions, and died in great agony.

The Ellingwood Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, has just received a lot of the new line of C. Caswell, Wednesday. The stockholders are thinking this the best thing to do under the circumstances. The assignment of the Ellingwood Furniture Co., of Portland, Me., to the Ellingwood Manufacturing Co., has made the trouble. Quite a large amount of the stock was taken by village people ranging from one to \$100 each, and it comes pretty hard on some of the stockholders to get it out of some one to buy.

Perley, eldest son of Mrs. Lillian Gray of North Gray, died last week. He was now subject to fits since a small child. His mother, Mrs. Perley, is another good woman, and is now sitting beside the stove in ill health. During her absence from the attack and falling forward in a terrible manner about the head and feet by the stove. From the time one hand was badly burned by coming contact with the stove, it is thought

from being caused by a nervous shock from being smothered.

Green Lake is promised a real estate boom. Chris Toole of Bangor, and H. Baldwin of Philadelphia, a member of the great locomotive-making firm, have bought what is known as the Ellicott estate at Green Lake, and propose to convert that place into a summer resort. Mr. Baldwin, who is much impressed with the beauties of the locality, is erecting a villa there this early in the morning season, and the Knickerbocker club, a wealthy and exclusive club of Philadelphia, will put up a club house of ample dimensions and elaborate design.

A \$10,000 Libson enterprise has been brought into the market by Sam L. Libson of Philadelphia and the office of the paper at Libson Falls has been enlarged and a keeper placed in charge. The paper has been issued at the office of the Maine Populist in Bangor, since the fire. It has a circulation of 1,000.

He was taken to stop the publication of the secret. He is pending orders from the court. He was retained Messrs. of the Enterprise and the State of Alabama, as counsel. W. H. New, Jr., of the firm of Lewis, is counsel for the State of Louisiana.

Hon. David R. Hastings died at a residence in Freryburg, Monday evening, the 10th inst. He was a member of the famous class of '44; was a member of the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, 1876 and 1884, and was County Clerk of the State of Louisiana in 1853, 1854, and 1855, and a candidate for Congress several times. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Freryburg Academy.

He was reporter of the State and National publications, and was a member of the Maine Reports. He emigrated to Louisiana in 1850, and in the 12th Maine Regiment. He was in service at New Orleans one year, when he was taken sick with cholera and was discharged.

An important verdict was rendered by the jury in the supreme court at Bangor Friday, Chief Justice Peters presiding. It was the case of David H. Noble vs. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., begun Wednesday and continued Thursday afternoon. This suit was brought to recover damages for the burning of the plaintiff's dwelling house and other buildings at Kingman, caused, it is alleged, by sparks from the railroad company's locomotives. The jury awarded

July was out about

ofula Bunches

on my neck and humor broke out. Sores came on my forehead and I suffered.

My doctor prescribed a course of medicine, but it did not do me any good. I was then advised to try Sarsaparilla.

I took a bottle of Sarsaparilla and in a few days I felt much better. The sores on my forehead disappeared and my humor was cured.

Wm. Sarsaparilla
Only True Blood Purifier
Solely for the cure of
all skin diseases.

It is a fact that Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier.

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Items of Maine News.

The number of deaths in Seasideport for 1895 was thirty-three; births, twenty; marriages, twenty.

Patents have been granted Lucius Dyer of Milbridge, on a wire solder machine, and Sereus D. Rodick of Bar Harbor on a car fender.

Hon. Oscar D. Bailey of North Auburn, one of the leading men of the place, died Sunday, after a brief illness of pneumonia.

He was nearly 60 years of age. Guy Kneeland was hurt in the woods while working for Fred Robinson at Salsburg's Mills, and died from the injury Friday.

O. K. Yates, a widely known physician of West Paris, fell between two moving passenger cars, Thursday, and was rescued just as the car wheels began to crush his clothes.

Ashtand celebrated the incoming of the first passenger train over his new railroad in a style befitting the occasion. The initial train arrived at 7:30 P. M., and was received by the people with great enthusiasm.

The new Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall with the Town Hall down stairs, in Solon, is about completed, and will honor to any town. The hall has a floor of 50 by 35 ft. and stage 22 ft. front feet deep. It makes a fine hall for 200 people.

William Stowell, a gate tender at the Portland & Rochester crossing at Oakdale, in Deering, cut his throat with a razor and was found in the gate house, Friday afternoon, by school children. He was 65 years old and had grown up in the town. The cause was despondency.

Four hundred pounds of spruce gum ought to give the people of Boston something to "chew on" for some time to come, that being the amount that two professional gatherers carried through Eastport one day last week, on their way from Nova Scotia to Boston.

Schooner Brunette, of Seasideport, Capt. Welch, from Portland bound east with corn in bulk, went ashore on Hart's point, near Rockland, in the thick snow storm Sunday night, and is a total loss. The vessel and cargo were owned by A. J. Nickerson of Seasideport. The cargo only was insured.

Rev. Daniel L. Fisher of Charlotte is an energetic and useful citizen. He preaches, teaches school, has charge of the town affairs, farms and runs a grist mill, and though the labor which he performs is sufficient for several common men, yet judging by his robust appearance, his time is not too much filled, nor his strength overtaxed in the least.

General Hyde of the Bath Iron Works, yielded a \$4000 penalty to the government, when Secretary Harbert ordered the amount of the fine to be paid. In turn, the department waived a claim for the same amount for delay in construction, because the government did not have the money ready. About \$180,000 is due on the bond of which \$100,000 will be paid to the contractor and the remainder in three months.

The suit of the heirs of the late Jeremiah T. Richmond, vs. the Maine Central Railroad, has been on trial in the superior court at Bangor for two days. Judge Griffith, and came to an abrupt end Thursday by the judge throwing the case out of court. True while crossing the company's track in Richmond, in 1887, was struck by an express train, he was seriously injured and died in the following September. The damages claimed by the heirs was \$5,000.

James Bourke, aged 25 years, a citizen of Limestone, committed suicide a few days ago by taking poison. He had been in the hospital for two days. A young lady living on Madawaska stream, and he finally rejected his suit. Upon this he grew despondent, and on coming home one day, mixed a spoonful of arsenic with green peas and ate them. He lived several hours afterward, but was soon seized with convulsions, and died in great agony.

The Ellingwood Manufacturing Co. of Limestone made an assignment to Hollis Small, Wednesday, the stockholders thinking that the best thing to do under the circumstances. The assignment of the Ellingwood Manufacturing Co. of Portland, with this low price of goods, is that has made the trouble. Quite an amount of the stock has been taken by the people ranging from one to ten shares each, and it comes pretty hard on some of them. A good piece of property for some one to buy.

John B. Morrill of China broke down on his knees while at work on a new dwelling on the East River. Mr. Morrill and his brother were at the scene of the accident. The cause of the accident was a fall from a height of 100 feet. Mr. Morrill was seriously injured and is now in the hospital.

John B. Morrill, one of the oldest men of Winthrop, died Wednesday morning from the effects of a severe cold. He was 80 years of age. He was a well known citizen and was at work for the Portland Mills Co., where he was for a long time. He was carter of the home of his son Frank, at Foxmouth, and never married.

Green Lake is promised a real estate boom. Chris Toole of Bangor, and E. B. Baldwin of Philadelphia, a member of the great locomotive-making firm, have bought what is known as the Green Lake tract, and propose to convert that place into a summer resort. Mr. Baldwin, who is much impressed with the beauties of the locality, will erect a hotel and a keeper placed in charge. The papers has been issued at the office of the Maine Populist in Lewiston, since the purchase of the tract.

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hour and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff. No damages were assessed, as the amount of loss suffered by plaintiff will be determined by a commission to be appointed by one reason, that seven other like suits have been entered against the same railway company, and the other sufferers from fire are likely to recover from the railway. The town of Kingman lost many buildings and sustained a heavy loss last summer, the fire having been communicated by the Canadian Pacific locomotives, it is claimed.

FEBRUARY MEETING-KENNEBEC POMONA.

In accordance with the vote at the last meeting, the next meeting of Kennebec Pomona will be held with Cushman Grange, at Riverside, Wednesday, February 12, commencing sharply at ten o'clock A. M. It was decided to make this one of the special meetings of the year, and the day will be given up to the consideration of the great dairy question. Exhibits of butter are solicited from every patron engaged in this branch of business, the prizes offered being given below. The purpose is not solely to call out an exhibit of butter, but to make the day as fruitful as possible to every patron interested. Programmes: Essay, Bro. John Scott, Pittston, "Milk Production," the problems of feed, care and quality of product to be treated; essay, Bro. J. H. Moore, Winthrop, "How I Make Butter," essay, Bro. O. Meader, Albion, "Latest Methods in Butter Making," "Tastes and Demands of Buyers," by the Lecturer. Bro. W. S. Weeks will have a separator and Babcock test in operation, and will fully explain the uses of both, and their relation to the economy of the farm-to-day. The butter will be scored by the scale of points, and the same will be discussed. Discussions will follow each essay. Evening entertainment by the members of Cushman Grange.

It is proposed that at three stated meetings of the year the following topics be assigned and premiums offered: Fruit Premiums, Kennebec Pomona-2000. Be awarded at the October Meeting, 1896.

GRANGE EXHIBITS.
Best exhibit of apples, ten varieties or more, five apples to a plate, number of plates uniformity in size and color, and quality of fruit to determine award, first, \$1.50; second, 75c; third, 50c.

INDIVIDUAL EXHIBITS.
To be independent of the Grange exhibits. Best exhibit of apples, ten varieties or more, five apples to a plate, number of plates uniformity in size and color, and quality of fruit to determine award, first, \$1.50; second, 75c; third, 50c.

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Absolutely Pure-Delicious-Nutritious.

The Breakfast Cocoa
MADE BY
WALTER BAKER & CO. LIMITED
DORCHESTER, MASS.

COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT A CUP
NO CHEMICALS.
ALWAYS ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
WALTER BAKER & CO'S. BREAKFAST COCOA
MADE AT DORCHESTER, MASS. IT BEARS
THEIR TRADE MARK LA BELLE CHOCOLATIERE
ON EVERY CAN.

UNION WINTER MEETING.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]
vesting the fruit, if a team can be driven readily about among the trees. He referred to the trouble caused by borers and other insects, and traced the care of young orchards until the trees began to bear. Several questions were asked during his remarks, and the audience showed an appreciation of the importance of the subject under consideration.

Following Mr. Wheeler, Chas. S. Pope, for many years President of the Pomological Society, read an interesting paper on "Profit in Raising Apples."

The Hon. Warren H. Vinton, of the Board of Agriculture, was called to the chair at the opening of this last session. In assuming this duties very pleasant referred to the courtesies extended to the visitors. During the forenoon he had the pleasure of a drive through some of the most fertile lands he had ever seen. He referred to the sheep industry, to which his attention was called.

"Keep on doing it," he said; "you must raise those things that will pay you. Fruit growing is an important item, and it will pay to give it attention." A quartette rendered some excellent music, that was much enjoyed by the audience. Secretary Knowlton then read the report of awards, as follows:

The committee on fruits offered their report as follows:
Best exhibition of apples—O. L. Larrabee, West Levan, 1st; Chas. S. Pope, Manchester, 2d; B. H. Bidley, Jay, 3d; W. L. Son, West Levan, gratuity.
Golden Russet—B. H. Bidley, Jay, 1st; Phineas Whittier, Farmington Falls, 2d; American Golden Russet—Willis A. Luce, Union, 3d; O. L. Larrabee, 1st; Chas. S. Pope, 2d.

Ben Davis—A. A. Eastman, Dexter, 1st; C. H. George, Hebron, 2d.
Farmington, 1st; O. L. Larrabee, West Farmington, 2d; B. H. Bidley, Jay, 3d.
Dudley's Winter—John W. Dudley, Castle Hill, 1st; A. A. Eastman, 2d; Chas. S. Pope, 3d.
Yankee—S. W. Taber & Son, 1st; Columbus Hayford, Mayville, 2d.
Hubbardston—Chas. S. Pope, 1st; B. H. Bidley, Jay, 2d.
Nothhead—J. W. Trus, New Gloucester, 1st; A. A. Eastman, 2d.
Mottish Red—A. M. Dudley, Castle Hill, 1st; Edward Trus, New Gloucester, 2d.

Mildred—O. L. Larrabee, 1st; Phineas Whittier, Farmington Falls, 2d; American Golden Russet—Willis A. Luce, Union, 3d; O. L. Larrabee, 1st; Chas. S. Pope, 2d.
R. I. Greening—Phineas Whittier, Farmington, 1st; O. L. Larrabee, 2d; Phineas Whittier, 3d.
Roxbury Sweet—Phineas Whittier, 1st; O. L. Larrabee, 2d; Phineas Whittier, 3d.
Stark—Chas. S. Pope, 1st.
Sweet—O. L. Larrabee, 1st; E. F. Farmington, 2d.
Talmans Sweet—Chas. S. Pope, 1st; A. A. Eastman, 2d.
Tomkins, King—E. F. Farmington, West Farmington, 1st; O. L. Larrabee, 2d; Phineas Whittier, 3d.
Wagner—O. L. Larrabee, 1st; B. H. Bidley, Jay, 2d.
Wealthy—A. A. Eastman, 1st; J. K. Danion, Presque Isle, 2d; Geo. E. Farnham, Caribou, 3d.

Yellow Bellflower—O. L. Larrabee, 1st; Phineas Whittier, 2d; W. Dudley, Castle Hill, 1st; A. M. Dudley, 2d.
Black Oxford—O. L. Larrabee, Hebron, gratuity.
Sweet Baldwin—O. L. Larrabee, gratuity.
Rite Poinsett—Chas. S. Pope, 1st; Phineas Whittier, 2d; B. H. Bidley, Jay, 3d.
Ribe Poinsett—B. H. Bidley, Jay, gratuity.
Golden Russet—W. Dudley, Castle Hill, 1st; Phineas Whittier, 2d; B. H. Bidley, Jay, 3d.
Duchess—O. L. Larrabee, 1st; J. K. Danion, Presque Isle, gratuity.
Apostrophe—Seedlings—Best exhibit, Orrin Hubbard, Castle Hill, 1st; Delano Moore, Presque Isle, 2d.
Seedling—Best exhibit, Mrs. Ella Miller, Perth, 1st; Orrin Hubbard, 2d.

PEARS.
Bourre d'Anjou—D. F. Trus, Leeds Center, 1st.
Vicar of Wakefield—Bourre d'Anjou, D. F. Trus, Leeds Center, 2d.
Canaan apples—Mrs. F. D. Groves, Ben's Corner, 1st.
Expansive apples—Phineas Whittier, 1st; Apple jelly—Mrs. F. D. Groves, (a tumbler) 2d; Mrs. W. Dudley, 3d.
Crab—Mrs. Ezra McGladin, South Presque Isle, 1st.
Jelly—Mrs. Ezra McGladin, South Presque Isle, 2d.
Jelly—Mrs. J. K. Dow, Mapleton, gratuity.
Jelly made from the fruit of the "high bush cranberry," or Viburnum—Mrs. Ezra McGladin, 1st; Mrs. J. K. Dow, Mapleton, 2d.

Jelly made from Moore's Arctic—Mrs. Ezra McGladin, 1st; Mrs. J. K. Dow, Mapleton, 2d.
Quince fruit—D. F. Trus, gratuity.
Case of insects—Delano Moore, Presque Isle, gratuity.
Secretary McKee, on behalf of the committee, presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Maine Pomological Society and State Board of Agriculture appreciate very fully the cordial welcome and kindly treatment which they have received from the citizens of Presque Isle, and that our thanks are due to them, to the choir, and the local members of the board, Mr. J. W. Dudley, for their assistance given to make the programme of interest and the meetings successful.

Resolved, That the thanks of the society be tendered to the citizens of Presque Isle, who have opened the hotels of the place, to the express companies, and to the railroads, for reduced rates and excellent service.
Respectfully submitted,
W. H. VINTON,
F. L. HARVEY.

The Book of the Fair.
Part eleven of this magnificent publication has come to hand, published by the Bancroft Company at Chicago and San Francisco. The views of that marvel of the age, the Electricity building, are continued, with a full description. A whole page is given to the Franklin Statue, and another page to north front of the Electricity building, a grand and imposing structure. Still another full page is given to the east entrance of the Horticultural building, introducing chapter the fifteenth on horticulture and forestry. Other views are given of the exterior of this fine building, and this department will be regarded by many as the most intensely interesting department of the great Fair. As the publication of this work goes on, we find that the publishers are giving their pictures even more than they promised in their prospectus.

Published by the Bancroft Company, Auditorium Building, Chicago, Ill.

Prof. Lew M. Felch of Ricker Classical Institute made a short talk on Maine birds, and the importance of their preservation. Mr. Felch spoke of the beauty of the birds, of the charm which they gave to the spring time, and of their use in destroying injurious insects. He commiserated the continual decrease in numbers of the birds in Maine, and said:

I want to speak a word for the birds, for the common birds that we have about here. I want to speak a word for the robins. I do not know that I need to, for they are usually spoken loudly enough for themselves. When we have them, we have some elms, and you know how the canker worm gets upon the elms, and by and by spins down from the bare branches (for it does not spin down from the leaves as all go). When we had that first great invasion of canker worms I looked for the English sparrows to come and have a feast, and I was really chuckling to think how fat they would get on those canker worms, but I looked and looked, and they did not come near. Then the robins came, and it was just a delight to see them work on those worms. And then one of the despised birds came, the blackbird. One of the ladies in the audience asked me to say something about those birds, and I am glad to be able to do so. The blackbirds came, and that without number, and it would really do your heart good to see them work on the worms. They were there early and late, and ever since that time I have been glad to say a word in regard to the preservation of birds. First of all,

why is it that the birds are decreasing? How many of you have noticed that the American birds, the birds that we ought to protect, are decreasing, are decreasing, and decreasing very rapidly? I remember that even here in Aroostook county we used to see the Oriole occasionally, but I have not seen one now in many years. The bobolink is another bird that we used to have in quite good numbers in this county, and we do have an occasional visitor now, but they are not as plentiful as they were when I was a boy. Why is this? Why are the birds growing scarcer each year? The decrease is not so great here in Aroostook county as in some other portions of the New England States.

There are several reasons. First, there was a great deal at one time in the State, in natural history, for the collection of birds. Almost every boy, and girl, too, delighted to get a collection of birds' eggs, and this was all right if it had not been carried too far. But perhaps you have read about a clutch of eggs. I think it is Burrows who explains the word clutch. There is a fellow who goes around getting these birds' eggs to sell to somebody else, and when he finds a nest he takes every one of the eggs. If we were studying birds, which is a very delightful and useful study, and we should take a gun, and a head, that is sufficient. But to clutch the whole of them is highway robbery, and they are taken merely to sell, and not for scientific purposes. I am glad that it is not necessary now for children to make collections of eggs.

There is still another way in which the number of the birds have been decreased. It is through that fellow who goes around with a gun, and a head, that is sufficient. But to clutch the whole of them is highway robbery, and they are taken merely to sell, and not for scientific purposes. I am glad that it is not necessary now for children to make collections of eggs.

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the berries, in an earthen or granite kettle, and pour in the water on one side. Cover until the sugar is dissolved and the syrup begins to boil, then remove the cover and press the berries into the syrup until all are broken. Pour into small moulds, and it will be firm, like jelly, when cold.

Cranberries with raisins—Use two parts cranberries and one part raisins, or seeded raisins. Cover the raisins with water, and cook till nearly tender, then add the cranberries and cook until the latter burst. Then add a small quantity of sugar, according to the sweetness of the berries.

Fruit farina—Into one pint of salted boiling water sprinkle three tablespoonfuls of farina, and cook about thirty minutes. When partly done add a small glass of apple, currant or cranberry jelly, and mix smoothly. Turn

